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search—has already been published, and others will follow in due course. The committee also sought help from retired Foreign Service officers, and a summary of their trenchant and provocative comments was published in June.

Various subcommittees of the committee have also been active. In this connection, particular mention should be made of the continuing studies of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]; the thorough study of our relations with Latin America by the Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs under the chairmanship of the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. MOSS], and the work of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Public Affairs under the leadership of the eminent Senator from Missouri [Mr. MAHONEY]. This last subcommittee has been particularly active. It is responsible for the far-reaching amendments to the Foreign Service Act embodied in H. R. 2623, which passed the Senate on September 8, and is also conducting the committee's inquiry into administration of the mutual security program at Vietnam.

Mr. President, this has been a long and grueling session of Congress. The regular meetings of the Committee on Foreign Relations are held on Tuesday mornings, but more often than not it has been necessary for the committee to meet at other times during the week, afternoons as well as mornings. Members of the committee have been conscientious and diligent in attending to their duties. Each of them has made his contribution, and I take this opportunity to record my gratitude to each of them for it. We have had our differences, but they have not been along party lines and we have generally acted with a substantial degree of unanimity. Officers of the Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration, and other executive agencies have been unfailingly cooperative and helpful to the committee.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to pay a special tribute to my immediate predecessor, our colleague from Rhode Island, Senator CANNON served with ability and distinction as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee throughout 1957 and 1958, two difficult and trying years. On January 30, 1959, over the unanimous protest of the members of the committee and of the majority leader, he announced his irrevocable decision to resign as chairman. The Senate ratified this decision February 6, and the committee promptly designated Senator CANNON as chairman emeritus. He has been a constant source of help and inspiration to me in the course of the work which I have followed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the Record a résumé of the activities of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT,
CHAIRMAN

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record at the conclusion of these brief remarks a summary of the legislative activities of the Committee on Foreign Relations during the first session of the 86th Congress.

This summary speaks for itself, and I shall not take the time of the Senate to expand upon it. The record would be incomplete, however, if I did not refer briefly to several important activities of the committee which are not reflected in a simple summary of legislation.

At the beginning of the year, under the leadership of the then chairman, now the distinguished chairman emeritus, the beloved senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CANNON], the committee held a series of hearings on the general posture of the United States in the world. Witnesses included the late Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles; Secretary of Defense Neil McMillen; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nathan Twining; Under-Secretary of State O. Douglas Dillon; and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Allen W. Dulles.

Throughout the year, the committee sought information and understanding from distinguished private citizens, through formal hearings and informal meetings. We heard from scholars such as Prof. Hans J. Morganthau, of the University of Chicago, and from diplomats such as former Ambassador George Kennan, Earlend Cleveland, Gerald J. Mangona, and W. W. Knicker, of Syracuse University, gave us the benefit of their study of "The American Overseas" and thereby helped to keep our perspective a very difficult and important problem which had been seriously distorted in the best-selling book, "The Ugly American." We received informally such distinguished foreigners as Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan and Prof. Kozlov, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, West German Minister Willy Brandt, Miss Barbara Ward, of Great Britain, Tom Mboya, of Kenya, and Cuban Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba. We are looking forward to receiving Soviet Premier Khrushchev on Wednesday of this week.

The committee made a total of 21 contracts with some of the leading universities and other research institutions of this country for studies of various aspects of foreign policy problems. The first of these—on the impact of economic problems by the Corporation for Economic and Industrial Re-